MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXIV. **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1808.** **NUMBER 1203.**

To DR. JAMES ANDERSON,
P. G.

I SHALL be particularly obliged by your giving orders for the six baskets which I have sent by the bearer to be filled with Nopals and I shall feel happy in finding my endeavours succeed to forward your views of proving its efficacy at Sea and of planting it in the Island of St. Helena.

J. MARSHALL.

MADRAS, *Oct.* 20, 1808.

To CAPTAIN J. MARSHALL,
Commander of H. C. Ship Diana.

YOUR Baskets return filed with 1800 Nopals, and, wishing to avail myself of your kind offer, have likewise sent a box with 12 Plants rooted in Earth, and two Baskets filled with 200 Tunas, all of which will prove valuable to shipping, incase you can succeed in effecting their cultivation on the Island of St. Helena,

J. ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *Oct.* 20, 1808.

To CAPTAIN MASON,

DEAR SIR,

THE basket of Nopal you sent us has been used in the different forms recommended by Dr. Anderson, and his numerous Correspondents, and was generally relished.—In soup indeed, it was accused, by those in health, of inducing Diarrhœa, which if it really occurred, was more probably the consequence of the sudden change of diet on coming into Port, but I am rather inclined to attribute this solitary aspersion on the character of the Nopal to that suspicion which renders seamen jealous of every innovation in their fare in which they are not individually consulted.—All symptoms of Scurvy have now disappeared, but to secure us from a relapse and second the Philanthropic views of Doctor Anderson in raising a stock at St. Helena, I hope you will not fail to procure a fresh supply before our departure.

I am,
With respect,
Your most Obedient,
JOHN CHALMERS.

H. C. E. Ship Ann,
MADRAS ROADS,
Oct. 20, 1808.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Physician General.

SIR,

I Beg leave to hand you the inclosed Letter from the Surgeon of the Ship under my Command, by which you will observe that we have already benefited much by the antiscorbutic qualities of the Nopal, and as we are now about to leave this for England, I shall feel much obliged by your filling the accompanying ten Baskets, part of which we will endeavour to carry to the Cape, and St. Helena.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient Servant,
J. MASON,
Commanding H. C. Ship Ann.

H. C. E. Ship Ann,
MADRAS ROADS,
Oct. 20, 1808.

To CAPTAIN MASON,
Commanding the H. C. Ship Ann.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOU will herewith receive 1,500 Nopals and 500 Tunas in ten baskets, with a box in which 12 Nopal Plants are well rooted in earth; all of which in case of your people continuing free from Scorbutic complaints, may be landed at the Cape of good Hope and St. Helena, for cultivation at these Stations.

I am, my Dear Sir,
Your obliged and Obedient Servant.
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *Oct.* 22, 1808.

To DR. JAMES ANDERSON. *P. G.*
Fort St. George.

DEAR SIR,

DURING our long stay at this Presidency we have had frequent Opportunities of Observing with Pleasure your unremitted attention to the Preservation of our Seamen which now induces me to trouble you for a few Baskets of Nopal: wishing you every success in your humane undertaking.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS HUDSON.
Commanding.

H. C. Ship Ceylon,
MADRAS ROADS,
Oct. 20, 1808.

To CAPTAIN HUDSON,
of the H. C. Ship Ceylon.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR Servant having brought six baskets, I have directed three to be filled with Nopals, and three with Tunas; and in case any remain on your arrival at St. Helena they may be planted on that Island.

And am, my dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

GARDEN, *Oct.* 21, 1808.

SEA BEACH, MADRAS, *Oct.* 20, 1808.

MESSRS. KNOX and Co. present their respects to Doctor Anderson, and will be much obliged if he will be so good to forward, per bearer, as many Nopal plants as will fill the accompanying Ten Baskets; for the use of the Crew of the H. C. Ship Lord Nelson.

DR. ANDERSON returns the ten Baskets to Messrs. Knox and Co. one half of which are filled with Nopals, and the other with Tunas, some of which he hopes may be planted on the Island of St. Helena.

GARDEN, *Oct.* 21*st*, 1808.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. M. D. COCKBURN, Assistant under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret Political and Foreign Department.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL, Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Reverend W. A. KEATING, Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. BROOKE, Deputy Commercial Resident at Cuddalore.

Mr. J. G. TURNBULL, Assistant under the Collector of Salem.

Lieutenant Colonel M. WILKS, to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate, and Ensign A. AITKIN, to proceed to Europe on furlough without pay.

The Governor in Council withdraws the furlough to Europe granted to Captain KEAY of Invalids in compliance with his request.

Lieutenant R. TABOIS to proceed to sea on sick Certificate, and Mr. Cadet EDWARD CASE to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for four months.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon PARROCK to do duty with His Majesty's 20th Regiment.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon MITCHELL, is appointed to the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment.

Messrs. CHALMERS and PROVAN Assistant Surgeons, to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon in the Southern Division,

Mr. Assistant Surgeon John WYLLIE to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Hyderabad.

Messrs. DAVIDSON, and ATKINSON Assistant Surgeons are attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Mr. Surgeon HEWARD to the Medical charge of the Detachment of Pioneers at Bangalore from the 12th March last, is confirmed.

The following is a list of Passengers proceeding to Europe from this place.

Per Phœnix—Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Daniel, Miss Anna Rowley, Misses Eliza and F. Yarde, Miss Symonds, Honorable Sir Henry Gwillim, Kt. John Hodgson, Esq. Thomas Daniel, Esq. John Wallace, Esq. Terrick Hamilton, Esq. R. Clarke, Esq. Robert Sherson, Esq. Mr. Lovall, Mr. Robert Dennis White, Major Dennis Quin, Capt. James Baird, Masters John Rowley, Charles Wahab, George Moubray Floyer, and Bellingham.

Per Preston—Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Grace Bushby, Miss Helen Watts, and an Infant, Miss Barbara Lautour, Miss Maitland Ewart, J. N. Watts, Esq. Mr. James Lautour, Doctor William Fallofield, Mr. Christopher Tweesdale, Lieutenant William Dynely, Lieutenant Thomas Baillie, and Master J. J. Watts.

Per Lord Nelson—Mrs Olympia Cockburn, Captain J. G. Moore, Mr. James Stewart, and Master William Cockburn.

Per Glory—Mrs. Dubois, Miss Precilla Whitfield, Lieutenant Colonel S. Dubois, John Long, Esq. *late Lieutenant Colonel,* Captain Stainford Johnstone, Lieutenant Thomas Grut, Lieutenant G. T. French, Ensign Henry Mortimer, Ensign R. Bullevant, Mr. Andrew Napier Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Michael James, and Mr. James Janson.

Per Diana—Mrs. Mason, Misses Clara and Catharine Mason, Lieutenant Colonel Burrows, Lieutenant Thomas H. Williams, Mr. Thomas Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, and Robert J. Hudleston, Esq.

Per Ann—Major Samuel Dalrymple, Lieutenant Bryer, Lieutenant William Ainslie, Lieutenant V. Brice, Ensign A. Aitkin, Cornet Cawood, and Master George Read.

Per Ceylon—Lieutenant Colonel M. Wilks, Captain Law, Captain J. Cookson, and Mr. Hugh Falvey.

On Sunday last a Salute of 17 guns was fired from the Battery on the embarkation of His Excellency Vice Admiral Pellew; a similar number of Guns were discharged on his arrival on board H. M. Ship Culloden. On Sunday Lieut. General Macdouall paid a visit to Sir Edward. His Excellency was welcomed on board by a salute of 17 Guns from the Flag Ship.

On Monday afternoon Sir Henry Gwillim, Kt. embarked for England on board the H. C. Ship Phœnix, under a salute of 15 guns from the Fort, and a like number from the Indiaman. An address, signed by 1006 Inhabitants of Madras was delivered to Sir Henry before his departure, a Copy of which, with his answer, is inserted in this days paper. The same feelings which dictated the address led also to a further proof of respect for his character. An immense concourse of people European, and Native attended him to the Beach, and Sir Henry appeared much affected by this token of their attachment.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, on Monday last brought accounts of the Capture, off the Sand Heads, of the French Frigate Le Jena, (formerly *Le Revenant*,) of 24 guns, after a running fight of half an hour, by His Majesty's Frigate Modeste, Honorable Captain Elliott. The Modeste lost the Master and two men killed, the loss on board the Le Jena was thirteen men killed, and double that number wounded.—It is supposed she was commanded by Mons. Moutard, as she was manned by the crew of the Semeillante—she had 24,000 Dollars on board taken out of the Swallow, and had made three captures—she is taken into our Service, & Capt. Stopford has been appointed to command her.

On Monday Night in the Roads the H. C. E. Ship Diana was struck by lightning, by which she lost her main & mizen topmasts. We are happy to announce that no person on board suffered any injury.

Extract of a Letter from Cannanore.

"On the 10th, an elegant Ball and Supper, was given at the Cannanore *New Subscription Rooms*, lately opened, at which all the Fashionables from Tellicherry, Mahe and Calicut, were present—Her Highness the Beebee and her Son, made a part of the brilliant "tout ensemble"—The dancing commenced at one o'Clock, and was spiritedly resumed at 3, after a splendid repast; which, as well as the entire arrangement, did every credit to the taste, and unwearied attention of the Stewards for the Evening—One universal sentiment "to please and be pleased" animated the lively throng—All was happiness and cheerfulness and joy reigned around—Numerous brilliant blue lights enlivened the Scene, and Bacchus with his choicest grape, aided the cause of hilarity and Mirth—Some jovial Souls, unwilling to quit the joyous scene, sat down at nine to a second Supper, where cool Loll and Hock, were plentifully circulated by the votaries of the JOLLY GOD."

SERINGAPATAM THEATRICALS.

On the 5th September, the Farce of the Devil to pay, and the Pantomime of Harlequin Cooper were performed at the Theatre Royal.

The characters in the Farce were well supported, and the genuine bursts of applause from the Spectators was not undeserved.

The pantomime was inimitable and the new Scenery ably executed.—The view of St. James's Park reflects the highest credit on its painter.

The various transformations and changes of Scenery were extremely rapid,—Harlequin and Columbine acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the audience, in their usual elegant and agile stile. We cannot forbear mentioning the excellent performance of our new Clown, his anticks and activity gained more than a common share of applause: considering the arduousness and intricasies of Pantomime, we were completely astonished at the correctness of the performance.

On Monday last the 17th Instant, a deputation of Subscribers, Europeans, Descendants of Europeans and Natives waited on the Hon. Sir Henry Gwillim, Knt. at his Gardens, with the underwritten address, when Mr. John Branson Foreman of the Deputation addressed the Hon. Sir Henry Gwillim, Knt. as follows:—

HONORABLE SIR,

We the Europeans, Descendants of Europeans and Natives, here present, have been deputed by the Subscribers, for the purpose of presenting to your honor this address,

All we have to add is, that as we are unanimous as to your merits, we consider ourselves highly honoured in having been deputed on this occasion.

COPY OF ADDRESS.

To the Hon'ble Sir HENRY GWILLIM, *Kt. Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, &c. &c. &c.*

HONORABLE SIR,

We the undersigned Europeans, Descendants of Europeans and Native Inhabitants of Madras, reflecting on your accurate knowledge of the Law, your ardent Love of Justice, your disinterestedness, your easiness of access, your humanity and tender feelings for the Poor and distressed, and on that spirit and firmness so necessary and so eminently possessed by you to establish the Laws of Great Britain, in a place where by many they have never been known, and by others but imperfectly; cannot but feel extremely sorry to learn you are for a time to leave us.

On this occasion therefore we should be extremely ungrateful, as well as void of public spirit, did we not, as we do, feel it our bounden duty to testify the sense we have of your public character, to offer you our grateful and warmest thanks, for your indefatigable exertions, to make the Law known and respected, & to support us in our liberties and rights: and it is with pleasure we add, the name of "Sir H. GWILLIM" will be ever dear to us and to all Lovers of Justice.

That the Almighty may preserve your health, develope your merits to a grateful country, and from thence again restore you with encreased Powers to administer Justice among us, is the ardent Prayer of

Honorable Sir,
Your honors most obedient
faithful Servants.

Bearing 1006 *Signatures.*

MADRAS, *Oct.* 17, 1808.

To which the Honorable SIR HENRY GWILLIM, Kt. has been pleased to reply as follows:—

St. Thome, October 20, 1808.

SIR,

Give me leave to convey through you my warmest thanks to the Europeans, Descendants of Europeans, and Native Inhabitants of Madras, for the very kind and affectionate address which I have received from them by your hands. I feel an honest pride in such a testimony to my public conduct; and though they far overrate my humble services, yet I know that they speak what they think, and that it is not the language of adulation. Indeed I have in the address a satisfaction not very common upon occasion of this kind: I am sure that it is the free and voluntary act of those who signed it. Whether I shall return to this country must for the present be a matter of uncertainty: but if I should, it will be, I trust, with more efficient powers for the administration of justice. Wherever I may be I shall always pray for the happiness and prosperity of my fellow-subjects in India, both Native and Europeans; and among the many obligations they have confered upon me I shall particularly remember the very handsome manner in which the address was presented to me by yourself and the respectable inhabitants who accompanied you to my Gardens.

I am, Sir,
Your obliged and obedient Servant,
H. GWILLIM.

To Mr. Branson.

Particulars, relative to Spain, and which we understand to have been obtained from the Spanish packet, captured by the Chiffonne, on her passage to Bengal.

This packet sailed from Bayonne so late as the 15th of June; and was bearing despatches from the new Government of Spain, to the Spanish Colonies of La Plata. The packets were thrown overboard previous to her capture.

The orders sent from Spain by the above packet, were issued in the name of Joseph II. King of Spain: Joseph Napoleon the brother of Bonaparte, and late King of Italy, having been transferred from that throne to the Crown of Spain.

Jerome Bonaparte late King of Westphalia has been placed on the Throne of Italy, vacant by the translation of King Joseph to the throne of Spain.

Murat, the Grand Duke of Berg, had been offered the Crown of Westphalia, which his Highness refused from disgust, in consequence of not being confirmed in the Kingdom of Spain.

Lucien Bonaparte had accepted of the newly erected Kingdom of Greece, to which had been annexed Albania and Dalmatia.

King Louis, of Holland, has removed his Court from Utrecht to Amsterdam.

The fate of the Pope is, by this time, decided, though not perfectly known, but there is no doubt of his being compelled to resign his dominions. The French General Miollis published on the 27th of March, in that city, the following in general orders:—

His Majesty the Emperor and King, Napoleon, testifies his satisfaction with the conduct of the hitherto Papal troops. These soldiers shall not in future receive orders either from priests or women. Soldiers should only be commanded by soldiers. They may also be assured, that they shall no more return under the command of priests. The Emperor and King, will give them Generals to conduct them, who shal be worthy of their bravery.

The Dey of Tripoli has concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce with the British government, at Malta.

By the French and Dutch papers, we are again threatened with invasion. The whole coast from "the Texel to Brest," is to send forth its myriads—"to crush the tyrants of the seas!"

A gasconade report has been brought out to our fleet off Cadiz, stating, that a combined fleet of twenty sail of the line, French and Spanish, are to unite at Brest, with a large body of troops on board, in order to raise the blockade of Cadiz and Lisbon, and make a push for Ireland!

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church at Madras, on Thursday the 20th of October, Henry Russell, Esquire, Son of Sir Henry Russell, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, to Miss Jane Amelia Casamaijor, second daughter of James Henry Casamaijor, Esq. Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. Geoege. His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. was present at the Ceremony, and his Majesty's Ships Culloden and Albion were decorated with the flags of every nation, in compliment to the occasion.

At Hyderabad, on Monday the 10th instant, by Captain Sydenham, Resident at that Court, Alexander Kennedy, Esq. to Mrs. Ure.

MADRAS BIRTH.

At Mangalore, on the 5th Sept. the Lady of Frederick Reeves, Esq. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATH.

On Friday Evening the 21st Instant aged 48 years, Mr. Henry George Aitch after a long and painful illness which he bore with manly fortitude and resignation—He was an honest and most industrious man, and will be long regretted by his numerous Friends and acquaintances.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 30th September, Mr. Marmaduke Stalkart, to Miss Charlotte Smith.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on Monday the 3d October, the Lady of Major Plumer, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On Monday morning, the Lady of William Dring, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. M. Lyons, of a Son.

On the 31st Oct. Mrs. Robert Nicholson, of a Son.

On the 31st Oct. Mrs. J. McArthur, of a Daughter.

On the 29th September, Mrs. T. E. Pitman, of a Son.

On Friday, the 23d September, the Lady of Captain Henry Philips, of a still-born Child.

BENGAL DEATHS.

In Fort William, on the 1st of Oct. in the 28th year of his age, Major Lynch Cotton, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons.

On the 30th Sept. Harry Wakeman, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Lately at Boglipore, Lieut. Col. Colebrook, Surveyor General, on the Bengal Establishment.

Lately Mr. Thos. Fortune, deservedly regretted by all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Sea, on board the H. C. Ship *Ann*, Francis Mills, Esq.

On the 17th Sept. at Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Anderson, wife of Serjeant Peter Anderson, aged 50 years.

On the 30th Sept. suddenly, of an apopletic fit, Mr. Charles Mundy Willoughby, son of Major Richard Willoughby, of this Establishment.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

At Chicklee, on the 5th Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant George Gell, 8th N. I. of a Son.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

On the 4th Sept. at the quarters of Lieut. L. Russell, at Broach, Lieutenant T. E. Newcomen, Bombay Artillery.

Near Muscat, on the 17th August last, Lieutenant W. Watts, of the 4th Native Regiment, and Assistant to the Resident at Muscat.

TO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is sorry that it is not in his power to comply with the wishes of "several Subscribers" in the insertion of the Blanks in the Madras Lottery.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.	Remarks.
Oct. 19	82	85	85½	83	....
20	84	89	89½	84	....
21	84	87	87	83½	Rain in the night........
22	81½	83	83	83	Rain durg. day & night ..
23	79½	82	82	79	Rain in the night........
24	79	81	82	80	Rain, thunder & lightng...
25	80	83	83	80	A little Rain in the morng.

Arrivals.—Lieutenants Hay, 22d regiment, C. Brooks, 20th regiment, and Rothwell, 2d battalion royals,—Ensigns A. McLeod & Warden, 1st battalion 20th regiment, Hill, 1st battalion 24th regiment, Boydle, 2d battalion 8th regiment, and A. Maxwell, M. E. R.—Mr. Irving, Assistant Surgeon, 1st battalion 18th regiment.

Departures.—Lieutenants Palmer, 5th regiment Native Cavalry, Clode and Davidson, 25th regiment, John Bell, 2d battalion 9th regiment, and B. Combe, 2d regiment,—Mr. J. Rule, Assistant Surgeon, 1st battalion 6th regiment.

CALCUTTA,—October 5, 1808

On Thursday afternoon, an Express reached town from Saugor, announcing the arrival of His Majesty's ship La Chiffon, Captain Wainwright, in Ballasore Roads, where she had been detained some days from the want of a Pilot

The Chiffon, sailed from Portsmouth on the 10th of June, and arrived in Ballasore Roads, on the 23d ultimo, and reached her anchorage at Saugor, on Friday evening.

One of His Majesty's ships arrived in the River on Sunday last, from Prince of Wales Island, which she left on the 10th ultimo.

By the above conveyance James Barton, Esq. of the Civil Establishment, has returned from Penang to Bengal.

The accounts now received from the Eastward contradict *in toto* the late reports of a fleet of strange ships having appeared off the Island of Java. The reports originally reached Penang under such circumstances as to obtain general belief. Subsequent information, of the most unquestionable authority, proves the former report to be a fabrication, without the slightest foundation.

The ships *Providence*, *Anna*, *Elizabeth*, and *Europa*, from Bengal arrived safely with their convoy at Prince of Wales Island, on the 4th ultimo.

We have been obliginly favoured with the Penang Gazette of the 10th ult. from which, owing to the pressure of European intelligence we cannot at present make an extract.

An account was received in town on Friday last, of the capture of the ship *Calcutta*, belonging to this port, and bound hence to Madras, with a valuable cargo. This capture was made off Vizagapatam, by a small French Privateer named *L' Hirondelle*.

On the following morning an account was brought to town of the further successes of *L' Hirondelle*, in having captured the *Henry Wellessey*, bound from Calcutta to Madras, and also a third ship, name unknown, on her passage from the latter port to Calcutta.

The loss sustained by the capture of the two former ships, falls heavily on Calcutta, where their hulls and cargoes are insured to the amount of nearly four lacs of rupees.

The Hon. Company's Ships *Preston*, *Lord Nelson*, *Experiment*, and *Tigris*, left Saugor Roads with their convoy on Saturday last.

Treasure to a large amount has been imported from England by the late arrival. An article from Portsmouth of the 6th of June gives the following notice of the extent of this remittance in bullion.

"Six waggons laden with specie for Bengal, "arrived here from London this day: the "money, amounting to 300,000l. will be ship-"ped on board the *Chiffonne*, frigate, Captain "Wainwright, to-morrow morning."

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary was published yesterday, giving notice that sealed proposals will be received, at the Export Warehouse, between the 1st of Nov and 31st of December next, tendering for Sale to the Honourable Company, Indigo of the growth of the present year, the produce of Bengal, Behar, Benares, or the ceded and conquered Provinces.

We are sorry to observe among the Europe deaths, that of Captain Lionel Hook, of the Bengal Army, and late Military Secretary, at this Presidency.

[Asiat. Mir. Oc 12.

BOMBAY,—October 8.

Bombay Castle, September 30, 1808.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Conoly McCausland Leckie, Aid-du-Camp to Major General Macpherson, and to direct that this appointment have effect from the date of Major General Macpherson's nomination to the Staff.

October, 3d 1808.

On the 7th April last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council had the honour to announce the appointment by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council of Major General Forbes Champagnè to the Staff of this Presidency.

Major General Champagnè having arrived at Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Major General be admitted to the Staff of the Bombay army on the King's establishment, from the date of his nomination, taking precedence of Major General Macpherson in virtue of his Commission of Lieut. Colonel, which is Senior to that of Major General Macpherson, their Commissions as Colonel and Major General being of the same date.

Description of a French Privateer chased by the H. C. Schooner Lively, off Dieu on the 4th Inst.

Schooner rigged, mounting 8 guns, her masts raking much aft, carries 4 jibs with a small main and large fore-top-sail and sails well, she has a broad yellow side.

A summary view of Public affairs in Europe, according to the accounts received in London, to the 1st of June, including some interesting, official Documents.

SWEDEN.

The Swedes have been obliged to surrender the Fortress of Sweaborg; but the King has dismissed the Commanders by sea and land, who were concerned in its defence.

STOCKHOLM, May 6, 1808.

Lieutenant Cullerstadt, of the Life Guards, arrived here on the 3d instant, at night, with the following report; having been detained by the enemy 19 days, between Sweaborg and the head- uarters of the army in Finland, which on the 25th of April still continued at Lumijocki.

"The enemy having on the 3d of March, driven on our advanced posts, and advanced against the town of Helsingfors, which was occupied by one battalion of the Regiment of Aldercreuz, our troops were obliged to retreat into the fortress. All communication with the town was intercepted by the enemy, and the fortress surrounded on all sides. The 17th of March the enemy opened a well-directed fire from the battery constructed on Blukholm's cliff. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, the enemy continued to keep up a brisk fire against the fortress; and threw numerous shells and red hot balls into our works.

"The 21st of March, an officer arrived with a flag of truce, and re uired a conference, the principal object of which was, on our side, that the town should not be fired upon, in order to prevent the mischief which might otherwise be done to the distressed inhabitants, and that, in the other hand, the enemy should not erect any battery within the lines.

"The 28th of March, we discovered that the enemy was constructing a battery on the heights in front of Urnaborg, our fire was immediately directed against that point, and answered by the enemy with bombs, shells, and balls.

"The 29th, 30th, and 31st of March, the enemy continued to cannonade and bombard the fortress, without doing so much mischief as might have been expected; one officer and five rank and file of the garrison were killed, and thirty-two wounded.

"But, in consequence of the excessive fatigues sustained by our troops, the number of sick amounted, at the end of March, to 515; and although we husbanded our stores with the utmost care, yet one-third of our gun-powder was spent at that time.

"On the 2d of April, another Officer arrived with a flag of Truce, who was the bearer of a proposal from the Russian General to surrender the fortress, in case no succour should arrive; and after several conferences held on that subject, I this day concluded the convention, which I respectfully take leave to annex to this report.

"Your Majesty will most graciously be pleased to consider, that, from the imperfect state of this fortress, which can make but a very feeble defence in winter, when it is liable to be attacked on either side,—the extensiveness of the works, and the comparatively small number of troops who are able to defend them, and from these considerations, I humbly trust your Majesty will not disapprove of a measure, to which I have thought it my duty, although most reluctantly to submit.

"C. O. Cronstedt.

"Sweaborg, *April* 17, 1808."

On the 7th of May, his Majesty received advice from the General in Chief, Count Klinspor, that the army in Finland again obtained a considerable advantage over the Enemy, near Revolax, on the 21st ult when the Russian General Boulatoff, seven other officers, and 400 men were made prisoners, of whom 100 were wounded. Two 16-pound howitzers, two 8-pound brass cannon, two standards, 21 artillery and infantry ammunition waggons, eight drums, & a considerable quantity of arms, were taken from the enemy, whose loss in killed is said to have been seven officers, and 200 men.

SPAIN.

The people of Madrid, since the events of Aranjeux, have been constantly in a state of ferment.

On the 1st and 2d of May, the assemblages of the people were numerous, and appeared to have some determinate object in view.

An *Aid-de-camp* was surrounded by the assembled mob, but he defended himself long, & at last was at the point of sinking, when ten grenadiers of the guard advanced briskly, with charged bayonets, and rescued him.

The grand Duke caused the alarm to be beat, and every one repaired to his post, while a battalion of the grand Duke's piquet, with two pieces of cannon, advanced near the Court of the Palace, where the seditious were the most daring: being drawn up in a line, a firing began from two ranks. The grape shot flew through the different streets, the arrayed crowds were dissipated in a moment, and the greatest dismay succeeded to the most extravagant arrogance.

While this was going forward, the insurgents made for the arsenal, to get possession of eight and twenty pieces of cannon, and to arm themselves with 10,000 muskets which were there at hand; but General Lafranc, who, with his brigade, was quartered in the convent of St. Bernardino, advanced with his regiment by forced marches, so that the insurgents had scarce time to fire some cannot shot. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death, & the fire-arms, which they had begun to take from the chests, were again locked up in the armory.

The French garrison of Madrid were alone engaged in this affair, consisting of two battalions of fusileers of the guard, commanded by Col. Friedricks, a picquet of Infantry, and 5 or 600 cavalry. When the cannon were heard, and the alarm was given in the five camps, the divisions were formed, and advanced with rapid march towards Madrid; when they arrived, order was already restored; the garrison of Madrid, composed of 3000 men, was quite sufficient to bring all the insurgents back to their senses. The French reckon their loss at 25 killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. That of the insurgents amounts to some thousands of the lowest orders.

By accounts from Bayonne, it appears, that the old King of Spain, Charles the IV. and his queen, arrived at that place on the 30th ultimo, where Buonaparte is said to have received them in a most distinguished manner, and they had a long conversation on the affairs of Spain. The deposed monarch expressed to Buonaparte great indignation at the conduct of the Prince of Asturias, and all the leaders of the revolution. This feeling he afterwards evinced, in a marked manner, towards the Prince himself, with whom he, very unexpectedly, had an interview; and to whom he said, on the Prince attempting to follow him,—Have you not yet enough insulted my grey hairs?

The Prince of Peace waited on Buonaparte, after he was set at liberty, and experienced a very kind reception.

The Old King is to go with his consort, on a visit to Paris; the Prince of Asturias is to be sent to Valency, in the department of Judze; and the Prince of the Peace to some other part of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, Sir Samuel Romilly moved for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing certain parts of the Criminal Code of the Country, by which Capital Punishments were inflicted——and also for granting Compensation to persons who had suffered by the prefering of accusations against them, and who were latterly found innocent. In submitting this motion to the House, he expressed his consciousness of the danger of innovating on the established Criminal Law of the Land; when it was considered, however, that the extent of punishment to be pronounced had by no means so great an effect in preventing the commission of crimes as the certainty of the punishment being put in execution; he felt conscious, that in the motion he had to submit, he should give increased effect to the criminal law of the country, by diminishing the number of offences in that very part of the code, which it was his object to change from a capital punishment, into one of smaller magnitude. The part to which he meant to confine his attention at present was, that which regarded privately stealing, and stealing to a certain value. The indulgence and humanity of juries in this respect, was often so great that we frequently saw them committing what Sir W. Blackstone justly called pious prejudice in valuing property, in many instances, at the fifth part of what they must be convinced was its worth.—To liberate them from this unpleasant feeling, and at the same time to assure persons guilty of such offences, that the punishment attached to their offence, would unquestionably be inflicted, for this purpose he should move, that the Statute of the 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4, the severity and absurdity of which were such, that it was astonishing it should exist at this moment, be repealed, and more adequate and rational punishments be inflicted. He was aware of the necessity of making any alterations in the criminal law of the land gradually, and with caution. This, therefore, was the only alteration he should at present propose to introduce, except a provision for granting some compensation to persons who might have been unjustly accused, confined probably for four or six months, and obliged for their defence, and for their subsistence in prison, to dispose of the few articles of furniture, or even of clothes, which they might have possessed. When we saw persons in consequence of false charges reduced to ruin, was it not surprising that no compensation had yet been devised for such occurences?—He was aware that there was a difficulty in preparing an adequate remedy to suit every case of acquittal.—Many men might be acquitted of crimes, of which, notwithstanding, it could not be said they were innocent. A person might think he had been robbed by his servant, and that servant might be acquitted, but yet was there a man who would say, that from the circumstance, he should be restored to his service? He might be acquitted from an accidental defect in the indictment, but it would absurd to say, that, because he had been acquitted, he must be remunerated, while no opportunity had been afforded of deciding on the merits of the case. The recompence he proposed to persons in this situation should be paid by the treasurer of the county; and to render it subject as little as possible to doubt, whether the person acquitted was entitled to any remuneration, on the head of his innocence, he should propose that the judge who tried the case, and to whom it at present belonged to say if the prosecutor was or was not entitled to his costs, should also have it in his power to say whether the person acquitted should or should not receive a recompence for the loss he had sustained. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of 8th of Elizabeth, chapter 4th, as takes away the benefit of clergy from offenders guilty of stealing privily from the person of another,

(Continued after the Poetry)

Vol. 24, No. 1203. *MADRAS COURIER.* 91 Oct. 26, 1808.

POEMS

TIME AND CUPID.

HIS life in travelling always spent,
Old Time, a much-renowned wight,
To a wide river's margin went,
And call'd for aid with all his might.
'Will none have pity on my years!
I that preside in every clime?
O my good friends, and passengers,
Lend, lend a hand to pass old Time!'

Full many a young and sprightly lass
Upon the adverse bank appear'd,
Who eager sought old Time to pass,
On a small bark by Cupid steer'd;
But one, the wisest, if I ween,
Repeated oft this moral rhyme—
Ah! many a one has shipwreck'd been,
Thoughtless and gay, in passing Time!

Blithe Cupid soon the bark unmoor'd,
And spread the highly-waving sail;
He took old father Time on board,
And gave his canvass to the gale.
Then joyous as he row'd along,
He oft exclaim'd,—'Observe, my lasses,
Attend the burden of my song,
How sprightly Time with Cupid passes!'

At length the urchin weary grew,
For soon or late 'tis still the case;
He dropp'd the oar and rudder too—
Time steer'd the vessel in his place.
Triumphant now the veteran cries,
''Tis now my turn, you find, young lasses,
What the old proverb says is wise,
That Love with Time as lightly passes!'

(Continued from the Second Page.)

After some conversation, in which Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Perceval, Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. W. Smith, took a part, the motion was agreed to.

SCARCITY IN THE HIGHLANDS.

[From the Edinburgh Evening Courant, May 28.]

In confirmation of private reports on the above interesting topic, paragraphs have appeared in several of the public prints, and in particular an article in *The Edinburgh Weekly Journal* of Wednesday last, by which a strong appeal was made to the public humanity in favour of the unfortunate sufferers. The documents referred to by the publisher have been looked into by some Gentleman connected with the Highlands, and although it is known that in some quarters the wants of the people have been considerably relieved by supplies posterior to the date of these communications, yet there seems no possibility of doubt that the calamity is great, and that it spreads over a wide extent of country, in many parts of which the division of property, joined to the non-residence of many proprietors, may probably have had a tendency to abate the efforts which might be expected for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

It has been suggested, that the occasion calls for some general consideration and interposition without delay, and accordingly notice is hereby given, of a wish that Gentlemen connected with the Northern Highlands, as well as any others, who may be impelled by motives of general benevolence to afford their aid or advice, would be pleased to attend a meeting at the Merchants Hall, Hunter's-square, on Monday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in order to concert such measures as may be deemed practicable and expedient under the circumstances of the case.

THE COURT OF PORTUGAL AT BRAZIL.

The Prince of Brazil having reached Bahia on the 19th of January last, where he was received with the loudest acclamations and every possible demonstration of Joy, published the following order, for the regulations of the Brazil trade, viz.

1. "That at the Custom Houses in the Brazils, all kinds of Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to subjects of such powers as are considered to be upon terms of amity and peace, &c. shall be admitted, upon payment of twentyfour per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent. additional duty already established the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said Customhouse. Wine, Brandy, and Sweet Oil, shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the same articles.

2. "That it shall be lawful not only for my subjects, but also for those of the powers above mentioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with the exception of Brazil wood, and other articles, the exportation which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has hitherto been established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances which hitherto prohibited in the Brazils, a mutual intercourse and maritime trading between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining, until further orders, suspended, and without force.

"THE PRINCE.

"Bahia, January 28, 1808."

By the above royal edict, we may expect an increase of our manufacturers, at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, &c. and we have the pleasure to state that at this time considerable orders have been received at these towns for large quantities of goods for the Brazil market. It therefore turns out most fortunately for this country, that, at a time the Baltic and all the northern ports are shut against us (Sweden excepted,) an extensive market for every kind of European manufacture is opened in the Brazils and South America. The goods sold in that country are always paid for in cash or produce (frequently more advantageous to the seller.) as cotton-wool, indigo, cochineal, sugar, dye woods, and various other valuable articles, which hitherto we imported from Lisbon and Oporto, with additional charges of nearly 30 per cent. To give our readers an idea of the value of some of the Brazil goods, considering their small bulk, and great value, we shall mention only a few articles, of which the present are the current prices, viz. Cochineal sells in London from 20s. to 39s. per lb.; Indigo 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb Maranham and Pernambucco Cotton, 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb; Jesuit's Bark, 4s. to 12s. per lb; Brazil Wood, 85l. to 86l. per ton. &c.; Indigo, Caraca Flowr 1st and 2d, from 9s. to 6s.; Ditto, East Indian, blue and purple, from 9s, 6d. to 12s; Ditto, Brazil, from 5s. 6d. to 6s 6d.

Monthly Mag. June, 1.

The London papers of May, announce that the Royal House of Braganza, had reached its transmarine dominions, where the members of the family and the Court, were received with the utmost joy and affection; the rejoicings for their safe arrival, having continued for fourteen successive days, concluding with nighly illuminations: let us hope, therefore, that they are arrived at that secure asylum where the despot of the European continent, will not be able, however willing, to distrurb their tranquillity, although his Machiavellian politics are already at work for that purpose; as (if we may believe the news-papers,) the Marquis de Marialva, the Portuguese envoy at the Court of Madrid, has been invited to Paris, and passports sent to enable him to proceed thither; should this succeed, and he (Napoleon) can also, by the ample means which he is possessed of, get a footing on any part of his colonies on the eastern bank of the Rio Plata he may, in such case, become no very eligible neighbour to the Prince Regent.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 10.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message from the King, which was read by the Speaker, and which was in substance as follows:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty finds it necessary to state to the House of Commons, that in consequence of the disastrous defeat of the Prussian arms in Agust, 1806, attended with the melancholy death of the then reigning Duke of Brunswick, and the subsequent occupation of his territory by the enemy, his Majesty's Sister, the widow of that illustrious Prince, was compelled to seek an asylum in his Majesty's dominions. Immediately on her arrival, an establishment was provided for her by his Majesty suited to her high rank, to the misfortunes which she had experienced, and to the tender affection which his Majesty entertained for her. The expences of this establishment were defrayed out of the Civil List, and consequently no provision exists for rendering it permanent; his Majesty therefore recommends it to the House to take the subject into their consideration; and his Majesty relies on the loyalty and affection of his faithful Commons that they will make a provision by which his Majesty may be enabled to gratify his personal feelings, in a case in which they are so deeply interested."

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Majesty's most gracious Message was referred to the Committee of Supply.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

Mr. Lushington moved, "That there be laid before the House a copy of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Paxton and others *versus* Cochrane and others."

Sir Home Popham spoke in reply, after which the motion was put and agreed to.

CORKS.

In a Committee on the duty on Corks, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Huskisson, that for the purpose of protecting the raw material, an additional duty of 2s. should be laid on every pound of ready made Cork.—The Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

DEMISED REVENUES OF THE CROWN.

Mr. Biddulph, in pursuance of his notice, moved for a Committee to consider how far the provisions of the Act of the 3d of his present Majesty, by which it had been directed, that the demised Revenues of the Crown should be carried into and made a part of the aggregate fund, had been complied with. He repeated his former assertions with regard to the value of these revenues, which he estimated at 200,000l. a year, again contending that they might be applied to the public service. In the course of his speech he commented with much severity on the management of the Royal Forests, by which the timber of the country, so materially necessary to its service, was deteriorated and destroyed.

Mr. Rose made a detailed reply to the Honorable Gentleman. Instead of 200,000l. per annum, the revenues alluded to by the Honorable Gentleman, were not worth more than 35,000l. per annum, on which sum a yearly charge existed of 10,000l. or 12,000l. If those revenues were diverted from the purpose to which they were at present applied, that purpose must be provided for by a fresh Parliamentary grant, and the public would gain nothing by the exchange.

A division then took place.—For the motion of Mr. Biddulph 12—Against it 37—Majority 25.

MAY 11.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply Mr. Wharton in the Chair, to which his Majesty's Message, recommending an annuity to be granted to the Duchess of Brunswick, and several accounts presented by Mr. Huskisson were referred to.

The Chairman having read his Majesty's Message.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was perfectly satisfied that it was unnecessary for him to enter into any detail, as it would be extremely idle, on a subject that must so nearly interest the feelings of the House. He would not enter into any of the circumstances that occasioned the death of the Duke of Brunswick, the illustrious character, whose relict was now under the consideration of the House; it was well known that it was occasioned by a wound which the Duke received, in a cause, in which the best interests of Europe and this Country was engaged, though at the time we were not in alliance with the King of Prussia. On these grounds he did not call for a provision for his illustrious relict, for the calamity that had befallen him, but because of the relationship that existed between his relict and our sovereign—His Majesty had recommended that provision should be made out of the Consolidated Fund for his sister, who, in consequence of the disastrous events in Prussia, was driven to seek an asylum in this country. In so doing, Parliament would not be niggardly, neither would he recommend to it prodigality. His Majesty since the arrival of his sister, had allowed her 10,000*l.* per ann out of the Civil List, to support an establishment suitable to her rank; a sum for that purpose had been issued out of the Civil List, which on a future occasion he would move to make good, He would now conclude with moving.

"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that there be granted to his Majesty, out of the Consolidated Fund, 10,000*l.* per ann. to enable him to grant the same to his Sister, the Duchess of Brunswick."

Mr. Whitbread said, he entirely concurred in the motion, but he wished to have it distinctly understood, that it was not on the ground of the Duke of Brunswick having had any claim on the country. He differed with the Right Honourable Member with respect to one part of his speech, as it appeared to him, and he ever would contend, the confederacy on the Continent was not only fatal to Russia, but destructive to the interests of the world at large. Having said thus much, he declared that he concurred heartily in the present motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he had not stated any thing in his speech to call forth the remarks of the Hon. Member, nor would he protract the debate on the business now before the House, by discussing the subject to which the Hon. Gentleman had alluded.

Lord Morpeth bestowed a handsome panegyric on the Duchess of Brunswick, who on all occasions shewed the most marked attention to her countrymen who visited the Court of Prussia, and who never forgot that she was an Englishwoman.

General Tarleton delivered an eulogy on the military talents of the late Duke of Brunswick; after which the motion was put and agreed to.

The following sums were then voted:—

Due for Improvements in Palace Yard..		£35,068	6	8
Sierra Leone Establishment for 1808		16,313	4	2
Civil Establishment, New S. Wales,	ditto	13,550	0	0
Ditto, Island of Dominica	ditto	600	0	0
Ditto, Bermuda Islands	ditto	1,030	0	0
Ditto, Bahama Islands	ditto	3,700	0	0
Ditto, Island Newfoundland	ditto	1,935	0	0
Ditto; Cape Breton	ditto	2,060	0	0
Ditto, St. John (Prince Edw. Island)	ditto	3,100	0	0
Ditto, Nova Scotia	ditto	10,105	0	0
Ditto, New Brunswick	ditto	2,500	0	0
Ditto, Upper Canada...............	ditto	8,430	0	0
Loyalty Loan, 5 per Cents. to be paid without deduction..........................		30,109	16	8
To discharge Bills drawn, or to be drawn from New South Wales, which will be due in the present year		14,420	0	0
Military Works and Roads in North Britain		6,093	0	0
Roads and Bridges in the Highlands......		10,200	0	0
Printing a certain number of the Journals of the present Session		2,191	19	0
Law Charges for the year 1808		20,000	0	0
For paying off Exchequer Bills, issued under an Act of last Session......		4,400,000	0	0
To the Levant Company, the usual Grant having been 8,000*l.*		5,000	0	0

The House being resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

COLLECTION OF THE ASSESSED TAXES AND PROPERTY TAX.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for collecting the Assessed Taxes and the Property Tax. The object of the Bill was to correct any vexatious surcharges, and to bring the collection at an early period of the Year into the Exchequer, which would prevent the issuing of Exchequer Bills to the amount which would keep a considerable saving to the public. The first object of the provision of the Bill would therefore be for the purpose of obliging the Collectors to commence their work at the beginning of the year before the 5th of April, to enable the Commissioners to appoint, in case of vacancy, new Collectors or Surveyors, to carry into effect the great object of the Bill was, that where a person was surcharged, it would not be necessary to await the result of the surcharge, but on paying the return made by him in the first instance, time would be given for the appeal against the surcharge, to which every facility should be given. It was also intended by the Bill, that the Property Tax and Assessed Taxes should be due quartely, and collected half yearly, and the payments of each to be alternately, and not to be collected at the same time. It was also intended to be provided, that the time of appealing should be enlarged, against a surcharge where persons were absent from home, or confined by illness. It was also intended to give the Commissioners time to adjourn over in cases of appeal, and to give further time on reasonable grounds being assigued by the appellant. The House would agree with him, that in the punishment of those assessors, surveyors, or others who made vexatious surcharges, that a great degree of caution was necessary, as otherwise it may prevent their activity in the detection of evasion or frauds—he would therefore state, how far it was his wish to go, and no further.——He would propose, that where an action was brought for a vexatious surcharge, that if the party recovered and obtained a verdict, in such case the defendant should be liable to a penalty of 100*l*, or three times the amount of the surcharge, if the latter was preferred by the plaintiff, with costs. He thought it better to leave the decision to a jury than to the commissioners of appeal. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act, for collecting the Assessed Taxes and the Income Duty. Leave was given accordingly.

WESTMITSTER ELECTION.

Sir Francis Burdett called the attention of the House to the verdict given in the Court of King's Bench, in an action brought against him by the High Bailiff of Westminster. He said he did not know what steps to pursue, whether by complaint or otherwise, as he considered the verdict as interfering with the right of the Electors of Westminster, and consequently the right of election, and therefore he thought it a subject worthy the attention of the House. He did not see what benefit could arise to any Member having a seat who acted with integrity, but the Noble Lord (Ellenborough) who tried the cause, might naturally consider a seat in Parliament of advantage, as it was to that he owed his seat on the Bench, and his being a Peer of the Realm.

Mr. Perceval did not imagine that the House, in the present instance, could take any cognizance in the business. The Hon. Baronet might move for a new trial or take a bill of exceptions, on which he would have the advantage of the opinion of the other Judges, on which he may found a proceeding, if it was in his favour.

The Speaker said, if he had been apprised of the business, he would have made himself acquainted with the mode the Hon. Baronet ought to pursue. The House at all events could not interfere until the verdict had been acted upon, and then the matter may be discussed, if it was thought to interfere with the rights of election—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Mr. Yorke presented a Petition from several landholders, farmers, and others, against the adoption of sugar and molasses in the distilleries, as injurious to the agriculture of the country.

The Petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Wharton brought in a Bill for granting a duty on Corks imported, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time and printed.

THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK.

Mr. WHARTON brought up the report of the Committee of Supply for granting an annuity of 10,000*l.* to the Duchess of Brunswick, which was agreed to *nem. con.* and a bill was ordered thereon.—The remaining resolutions of the Committee were severally put and agreed to.

MR. PALMER'S PETITION.

Major Palmer moved, that the house should resolve itself into a Committee on the petition of Mr. Palmer, formerly Comptroller to the Post Office. On the question being put for the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

Mr. Perceval said, he would not oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair, on an occasion so interesting to the Hon. Member's feelings, but he distinctly wished it to be understood that he did not intend to countenance a measure against which the House had already decided.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the petition. Mr. Wharton in the Chair.

Major Palmer hoped for the indulgence of the House, as he was placed in a peculiar situation, and he claimed the patience of those whom he had the honour of addressing, to enable him to proceed. He assured the House that it was not his object to excite any other feeling, than that of doing what he conceived to be an act of strict justice to his father, whose petition was now referred to a Committee. He declared that he should not feel the slightest disrespect towards those who opposed him, and would avail himself of the opportunity of answering those Members who may oppose his motion, as he had made the matter a subject of his deepest consideration. He concluded by moving,

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that Mr. Palmer was entitled to 1,500*l.* a year and a per centage on the profits of the Post Office, after the receipts of 240,000*l.* a year."

Mr. Long observed, that nine years ago a Committee sat on the business, and after going into evidence decided against a similar motion to that proposed by the Hon. Member, who should have offered some cogent resons to induce the House to dissent from its former vote. The subject had been under the consideration of Mr. Pitt, from whom, on all occasions, Mr. Palmer received countenance and support, for his invention of the plan of carrying the mail by coaches; but he was of opinion, that Mr. Palmer was not entitled to what he claimed, except by the fulfilment of his agreement, as the per centage was held out as an incentive to his paying attention to the business of the Post Office, as the Comptroller.—It, however, appeared from the letters written by him to Mr. Bonner, his Deputy, that he endeavoured to throw the Office into confusion, as he wished to be paramount to the Post Master General, who thought fit to dismiss him for his conduct, from his employment. On his dismissal he was granted an anuity of 3000*l.* a year, which he (Mr. Long) from the conversations which he heard between the Petitioner and Mr. Pitt, understood that Mr. Palmer thought it was all that he had to expect. This was his opinion; from his recollection of the transaction, it was the opinion of Mr. Pitt, but Mr. Palmer, from his present claim, thought otherwise.

Major Palmer said, so far from his father concerving that his claims were satisfied, he was determined on bringing the business before a Court of Justice, but at the suggestion of his friends, he submitted it to a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1797. The Chairman on that occasion, before the evidence closed, thought fit to lay it before the House, without any opinion of the Committee, though the Committee was directed to report its opinion to the House.—He denied that his father ever entered into any agreement to cancel all future claims on receiving 3000*l* a year, but on the contrary, in a correspondence with Lord Camden, he had repeatedly stated his determination of bringing the business before a Court of Justice, from which he was alone prevented by his friends, who advised him to refer his claim to the justice of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Long, opposed the cause of Mr. Palmer, whilst Mr. Croker and Mr. Palmer supported it.

Mr. Croker proposed, that the agreement of 2½ per cent. which Mr. Palmer had entered into, should be added by way of amendment, to the Resolution before the House, and that the 1,500*l.* per annum be rejected.

This amendment was agreed to without a division, after which a division took place upon the original resolution—For it 137—Against it 71—Majority 66.

On our re-admission to the Gallery, we found the House in a discussion, whether the Report should be brought up on Friday or Monday next. Mr. W. Smith urging Friday, whilst the Chancellor of the Exchequar recommended Monday. Another division then took place.

For Friday 26—Against it 51—Majority 25.

The Report was then ordered to be received on Monday without any division.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

CHILD STEALING.

Sir Charles Price brought up the Report of the Bill to prevent Child-Stealing. The House agreed to the blanks filled up with the words "grand larceny," and making the crime *death.*

The Report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in a cause wherein TERUNINREYORE SOOBAROYA MOODELLIAR, is Complainant, and VITCHORE SAWMY MOODELLY and PARASOORAUMA MOODELLY are Defendants—there will be exposed for Sale by public Auction, on SATURDAY the 29th day of October next, between the hours of three and four o'Clock, under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esq. the Master in Equity of the said Court, on the premises, the following Property in Mortgage to the Complainant, according to the undermentioned lots, viz.

Lot No. 1.—A GARDEN, situated in the Village of Porasavaukum, bounded on the North side by the Peramaul Pettah, on the South side by a Garden, belonging to Mr. Robert Harvey, on the East side by a Road from Porasavaukum to Perambore, and on the West side by the Paracherry, containing two Cawnies, two Grounds and 2035½ square feet, or thereabouts.

No. 2.—A piece of GROUND, situate at Poodoopettah, in the Village of Porasavaukum, bounded on the North side by the Houses belonging to Vencatasa Graminy, Vencatasawmy Naick, Vencataraumoo Naicken, Aununda Naicken, Vitchoor Sawmy Moodelly, Comarasawmy Pundarum, Andeyapah Naicken, and Ninah Chitty, on the South side by a Street, on the East side by the Houses belonging to Aroonachilla Moodelly, and Andeyapah Naicken, and on the West side by the Houses belonging to Dawsery Moottal Naicken, and Vitchoor Sawmy Moodelly, containing 12 Grounds, and 1631-15-16th square feet, or thereabouts, together with the Bungalow and other Buildings erected thereon.

No. 3.—Another piece of GROUND, situate in the same Village, bounded on the North by a Street, on the South by a House belonging to Vitchoor Sawmy Moodelly, on the East by a house belonging to Comarasawmy Pundarum, and on the West by a House belonging to Vatchoor Sawmy Moodelly, containing one Ground, and 1660¾ square feet, or thereabouts, together with the Bungalow erected thereon.

The Purchasers must at the time of Sale, enter into an Agreement to complete the purchase money, in a Week from the day of Sale.

And they must satisfy themselves as to the measurement and boundaries of the Ground, previous to the Sale.

Further particulars may be known at the Master's Office, or at the Office of Mr. Ricketts, in the Fort.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GREY HORSE, the property of the late Lieutenant W. WADE, deceased, of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, now at the Stables of Mr. BIRTLES, on the Mount Road, will be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 26th Inst. at Mr. DOBBIN'S Auction Room, Pophams Broadway, Black Town, at 12 o'clock Precisely.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 25, 1808.

A CARD.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS

Commission Warehouse

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Europe Goods,

IN THE HIGHEST STATE OF PRESERVATION,

CONSISTING OF

CLARET, Hock & Port, from the most approved Houses, Pale Ale in Cask & Bottles, Cherry Brandy, Hams, Pine Cheese, Salted Salmon, Tongues, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Oil, Vinegar, Capers & Mushrooms, Jams & Jellies, Tart Fruit, Comfits of Sorts, Capillaire, Cocoa & Chocolate, Flannel, Boat Cloaks, Blankets, the real Cavalry Grey Cloth, Gold & Silver Cavalry Braid, Epaulets, Sword Knots, Perfumery, Sadlery, Stationary, Glass ware, Tin ware, &c. &c.

J. B. has also for Sale, excellent Gin in small Cases, Excellent Brandy in Bottles, Superfine broad white Nankeen, & the first sort of Sugar Candy in whole Tubs.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, *October* 25, 1808.

SEVENTH & LAST

Calcutta Town Hall

LOTTERY,

FOR SICCA RUPEES SEVEN LACS AND FIFTY THOUSAND.

(SICCA RUPS. 7,50,000)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT.

SCHEME

OF THE

SEVENTH

Town Hall Lottery.

1	Prize of	Sa. Rs.	100,000
2	Ditto, each of	Sa. Rs. 50,000	100,000
4	Ditto	20,000	80,000
8	Ditto	10,000	80,000
15	Ditto	5,000	75,000
45	Ditto	1,000	45,000
1809	Ditto	100	1,80,000
1875	PRIZES,		6,60,000
5625	BLANKS.		
	Applicable to the Charges of the Lottery,		15,000
	Do. to the Construction of the Town Hall		75,000
7500	TICKETS, Sa. Rs.		7,50,000

**** Three Blanks to a Prize.*

1.—The Fiftieth Drawn Ticket on the last Day, is entitled to one of the Prizes of Sicca Rupees Fifty Thousand.

2.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Calcutta, without deduction, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed. In like manner the Prizes drawn amongst Tickets sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at those Presidencies respectively so soon as the necessary adjustment thereof can be transmitted to the Agents.

3.—Whatever Surplus may remain of the Amount to be appropriated to the Expences of the Lottery, will be added to the Fund for the construction of the Town Hall.

4.—The Drawing will commence in December next.

5.—Tickets signed by not less than Two Commissioners, may be purchased on application to the Bank of Calcutta; to Messrs. HARINGTON, and Co. at Fort St. George; and to Messrs. FORBES and Co. at Bombay.

6.—Tickets will be ready for delivery at the Bank of Calcutta, and on application to the Secretary, on Tuesday, the 3d October next.

Published by Order of the Commissioners,

A. C. SEYMOUR, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, September 19, 1808.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had on application at the office of Messrs HARINGTON & Co. at 31 Pagodas each, where the Prizes will be paid, as usual at the Exchange of 340 Sicca Rupees per 100 Pagodas, 30 days after the drawing of the Lottery. Prizes in the 6th Calcutta Lottery will on application be paid by them at the above Exchange of 340 Sicca Rupees per 100

FOR SALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Also, Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

FIRST

Bombay Military Fund

LOTTERY,

FOR RUPEES THREE LACKS AND SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND,

(Rupees 3,75,000)

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE OF

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

DIVIDED INTO

5,000 TICKETS,

AT SEVENTY FIVE RUPEES EACH.

TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDANCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING THE MILITARY FUND.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		50,000
3	do.	20,000	60 000
4	do.	10.000	40,000
12	do.	5000	60,000
35	do.	1000	35,000
50	do.	500	25 000
1235	do.	85	1,04,975
1340	PRIZES.		3,74,975
3660	BLANKS.		
5,000			

10 per Cent to be deducted from all Prizes for the benefit of the Fund.

2 per Cent Additional from all Prizes above 1,000 Rupees to defray the expences of the Lottery.

The Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT & Co. after the above specified deductions, in one Month after the drawing of the Lottery shall have terminated.

The drawing to commence on the 15th December next.

Tickets signed by two Members and the Secretary of the Committee, may be had on application at the office of Messrs. COLT, HART & WESTON, at Star Pagodas 21 per Ticket.

MADRAS, 25*th October*, 1808.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AND MAY BE SEEN AT

T. BIRTLES'S

LIVERY STABLES,

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

A Steady Strong ATCHEEN HORSE, with a neat light Cane bodied Bandy with Hood and lamps, and Set of Harness, Price 150 Pags.

A high bred white ARAB HORSE with Saddle and Bridle, the property of a Gentleman gone to Europe, Price 250 Pagodas.

A Small Bay Arab Active SADDLE HORSE, fit for a light weight, Price 150 Pagodas.

And a Handsome light Europe Curricle, built by Leader and Co. with Hood and Lamps, has shafts to answer as a Bandy, Price 200 Pags.

MESSIEURS

SMITH & BRUCE,

HAVE RECEIVED

FROM

HYDERABAD,

FRESH

GARDEN SEEDS,

THAT THEY CAN RECOMMEND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE

AT

D. MACKAY'S

No. 33,

POPHAM'S BROADWAY,

A FEW BASKETS OF

Nundidroog Potatoes,

CONTAINING

TWO AND A HALF MAUNDS

AT THREE PAGODAS PER BASKET,

In High Preservation.

MADRAS, *Oct.* 25, 1808.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 27th October.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Fashionable Plate,

CONSISTING OF

ONE pair of Curry Dishes, that form six dishes occasionally, one large and two small Salvers, two Milk Bowls with covers, one Pye Dish, two Tart Plates one Stew Pan, a Tea Pot and Stand, a Coffee Pot, one pair Sugar Vases, one pair Beer Mugs, one Toast Rack, one Egg stand complete, one Table Cross, a Cruet stand, two pair Bottle stands, two pair Salt Cellars and Spoons, a Mustard Pot and Spoon, one Soup Ladle, one Milk do. one Fish Knife, two Marrow Spoons, twenty-four Table Spoons, seventeen Desert do. twenty-three Tea do four Silver mounted Corks, two pair plated Candlesticks, and two cut Glass Muffineers.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 27th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK;

THE following belonging to a Gentleman, returning to Europe; —Plate, viz. Table, Desert, Tea and Gravy Spoons, Milk Spoons Marrow Ditto, Salt Ditto, a Soup Ladle, six Tumblers with covers, Table and Desert Forks, a Cheese Knife, a Fish Knife, two Butter Ditto, an Egg Stand, complete, a Milk Ewer, a Tea Pot and stand, two Bottle Stands, a Cruet Stand, a Toast Rack, &c. &c.

One pair of handsome Plated Curry Dishes and Covers with Silver edges

Five Day and Night Glasses, a Sextant, a Fowling Piece, a Brass Barralled Blunderbuss, a Pentagraph, three Charts by Heather, and several other Charts.

ALSO

A pair of Blackwood Egyptian Couches,
One dozen Ditto Chairs,
A round Breakfast Table,
A square Dining Ditto,
One large Teakwood Reading Chair,
A Ship Dispense, (Mahogany,) with Drawers,
A set of Queen's Ware,

AND

VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 31st October,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

Lieutenant Stoney,

VIZ.

A QUANTITY of Wearing Apparel,—Two Pieces of Bengal Muslins,—Sundry Articles of Plate, A Silver Hunting Watch,

AND

VARIOUS OTHER

ARTICLES.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 31st October,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

LIEUTENANT WADE.

CONSISTING OF

WEARING Apparel—Sundry Articles of Plate, A few Books—3 Cases of Brandy, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A Capital SADDLE HORSE well known.
A One Pole Tent.
A Baggage and a Necessary do.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders, and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1808.

CALCUTTA.

FORT WILLIAM, — Sept. 24, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to approve of the Establishment of a Bank at this Presidency, and with a view of its being invested with all the Privileges and Immunities usually granted to Corporations legally erected in England, the Honorable Court having obtained from the Legislature the necessary powers to that effect, the following Plan of a Bank is published for general Information.

I. A Bank shall be established in Calcutta on the 1st January 1809, to be denominated the Bank of Bengal, and shall be incorporated for a term of Seven Years, under a Charter to be granted for this purpose by the Governor General in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Act of George the Third, Section [illegible]d, Chap. 63.

II. The Bank shall be established on a Capital of 50,00,000 of Sicca Rupees, to be divided into 500 Shares, of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

III. One hundred Shares of 10,00,000 of Sicca Rupees shall be Subscribed for by Government, and Four Hundred Shares by Individuals.

IV. The Bank shall be managed by Nine Directors, three of whom shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council, and six shall be appointed by the Individual Proprietors of the Bank. The Directors previously to entering upon their charge, shall be sworn before the Governor General in Council, to a faithful discharge [illegible] trust reposed in them.

V. The six Directors to be appointed by the Proprietors, shall be elected by Ballot at a General Meeting of Proprietors; to be held at the Bank, on Thursday the 15th of December next.

VI. No Person shall be eligible as a Director (except the three Directors nominated by Government) who shall not possess at least one Share in the Bank.

VII. Armenians, Natives, and others holding Shares in [the] Bank, shall be considered eligible as Directors, under the condition prescribed in the foregoing clause.

VIII. Two of the Directors appointed by the Proprietors shall be changed annually, and after the second year, shall go out by rotation, so that no Director may be continued in the situation above three years.

IX. At the expiration of the first year, two of the six Directors shall go out by lot, and two of the remaining four at the expiration of the second year, in the same manner.

X. The subsequent changes shall take place by rotation as above specified, but the Proprietors shall be at liberty to re-elect any former Director after the expiration of one year from the time of his secession from the Direction.

XI. The Proprietors shall also be at liberty to remove any of their own Directors by a plurality of votes for misconduct at any time during the period of their appointment.

XII. Government will remove their own Directors periodically, if they shall think it necessary or proper, but as they are proposed to be official appointments, it is to be presumed, that no Individual is likely to continue in the direction for so long a period as to acquire any undue influence.

XIII. In the event of the death, removal or resignation of one of the six Directors, a meeting of the Proprietors shall be called within fifteen days for the purpose of electing a Successor, who shall be appointed to act as a Director for the unexpired period which his predecessor was to have served.

XIV. The three Government Directors shall be certain public Officers, viz. a Member of the Board of Revenue, or Board of Trade, one of the Secretaries of the Government, or the Accountant General, or Deputy Accountant General for the time being, or such other Officers as Government may think proper to nominate.

XV. The directors, when appointed, shall proceed to elect their own President, and to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be found necessary. but the annual expence of the establishment shall be limited in the first instance to the sum of Sicca Rupees 30,000 and this amount shall not be exceeded, except with the sanction of the proprietors to be obtained at a general Meeting.

XVI. Each Share shall entitle the Proprietor to a vote as far as five Shares; but beyond five, not less than two Shares shall be necessary to give a vote; and no Individual or Company shall be allowed to hold more than ten Shares, or to have more than seven votes.

XVII. Government shall not be considered as having a right to vote on any questions relating to the Appointment or removal of the six Directors, nor on any question concerning the inferior management of the Bank.

XVIII. After the first six months, no Person shall be allowed to vote at any General Meeting of Proprietors, who shall not have possessed and duly registered the Share or Shares, (on account of which he may claim the right to vote) for a period of three months at the least.

XIX. At the first Meeting of the Proprietors, the list of Subscribers shall be produced by the Treasurer of the Bank to determine the right of voting, and at all subsequent Meeting, a similar List shall be produced by the Directors.

XX. In case of absence, Proprietors shall be allowed to vote by proxy, the proxy producing a certificate under the signature of the Proprietor authorizing him to vote on his behalf, and all such certificates shall be preserved among the Records of the Bank.

XXI. Certificates shall be granted under the Signature of the Directors for the Shares in the Bank, and such Shares shall be considered transferable by endorsement, provided that that the Transfer be notified and registered in the Bank Books.

XXII. The Directors shall be competent to make such Bye-laws or Rules for the management of the Business of the Bank, and for the Conduct of their Officers, as may appear to them necessary, provided that such rules be not repugnant to the principles on which the Bank [is] constituted.

XXIII. Three Directors at the least shall be considered necessary to form a Board, and in case of an equal division of votes of the Members present, the President shall have a casting vote.

XXIV. In the event of the absence of the President, from sickness or other cause, he shall be allowed to nominate any one of the Directors to preside for him during such absence, and the acting President shall be competent to exercise all the functions appertaining to the situation of president.

XXV. The President shall be appointed for one year only, but may be re-elected by a vote of the Directors.

XXVI. Three of the Directors shall officiate alternately for one week for the dispatch of the Current Business, and the General superintendence of the Bank; and the signatures of three Directors shall be considered necessary to all Accounts, Deeds, Obligations and other Papers of the Bank, requiring attestation.

XXVII. The office of Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person, who previously to receiving charge of it, shall be required to give a security, in a sum not less than 50,000 Sicca Rupees. The native treasurer or Khazanchy, shall also give security to an equal amount.

XXVIII. The secretary and treasurer, the head accountant, and the native khazanchy, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust, before the Governor General in Council; or, should the khazanchy be of that description of persons, who are exempted from taking an oath, by the Regulations of the Governor General in Council, he shall be declared to sign a solemn declaration to the same effect.

XXIX. The book of the bank shall be balanced every six months, viz. on the 30th April, and 31st October of each year; and a statement of the balance, attested by a majority of the directors shall at each period be submitted to Government.

XXX. Government shall have a right to call from time to time for any information respecting the affairs of the bank which it may deem proper, and also to require the production of all books and papers relating thereto, or to appoint any officer or officers of Government to inspect them.

XXXI. The first dividend shall be made on the 1st of July 1809, and after that date, a dividend shall be made every six months, viz. on the 1st of January, and the 1st July.

XXXII. The rate of the dividend shall be determined by the Directors upon the ground of the actual profits of the bank, during the period for which such dividend shall be made.

XXXIII. All unclaimed Dividends shall be held in deposit, payable on demand, and the Directors shall not be at liberty to appropriate such Dividends to the payment of demands on the Bank.

XXXIV. Should any Proprietor however who may have incurred a debt to the Bank, fail in his engagements, the Directors shall be at liberty to appropriate any Dividends which may have become due to such Proprietor at any period antecedent to the failure in his engagement, or which may afterwards become due to him, until the debt be discharged.

XXXV. The Notes of the Bank shall be issued in sums not less than Ten Rupees, nor exceeding 10,0005 and they shall be received (under certain conditions and limitations) in all payments to be made to Government at their General Treasury and other Offices at the Presidency; but not at any of the Provincial Treasuries, except with the express permission of the Governor General in Council.

XXXVI. The following general rules are prescribed for the conduct of the Directors.

XXXVII. They shall not grant any Loans for a period exceeding three months, and they shall not renew any Loans, but regularly receive payment of the amount.

XXXVIII. They shall not charge Interest, or discount Bills, at a higher rate of Interest than Twelve per Cent. per Annum.

XXXIX. They shall not make any Advances on Loan to Government to an amonnt exceeding in the aggregate at any time the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000.

XL. They shall not grant any Loans to an Individual or Company to an amount exceeding at any given time the sum of Sicca Rupees 1,10,000.

XLI. They shall not grant any Loans on the deposit of Bank Certificates, nor on the Security of Lands, or other real property.

XLII. They shall be at liberty to purchase the public Securities at any future period at their discretion, provided that the Government Paper in their possession never exceed at any one time the sum of Sicca Rupees 25 00,000, in addition to the amount which the Bank may be required to deposit with Government, as a Security for the credit given to the Bank by the receipt of its Notes at the Public Treasuries.

XLIII. The Directors shall be restricted from contracting Debts by Bond, Bill, Note or otherwise, to an amount exceeding the capital Stock of Fifty Lacks; & if such Debts shall be contracted, the Directors contracting them shall be responsible for the excess in their individual capacities; but absent or dissenting Directors shall not be responsible, provided that they give notice to the Proprietors at a General Meeting to be summoned for the purpose.

XLIV. The Directors shall receive deposits of Bullion Jewels, and other Articles of value which can be easily kept; such deposits to be restored on demand to the Proprietor.

XLV. The Directors shall also receive deposits of Cash and keep running Accounts with Merchants and other Individuals: but they shall not be at liberty to make any advances on such account, or to grant any Loans without adequate Security, such as Company's Paper (blank or specifically endorsed) to an Amount at least equal to the Loan; or on Bullion, Plate, Jewels, or generally Goods, not perishable or liable to great alteration in their value. No advance, however, shall be made on Goods to an Amount exceeding one half of their estimated value,

XLVI. Should any Person overdraw his Account with the Bank he shall be liable to the Payment of a Fine of One per cent on the Amount of his Draft which shall be charged in his Account, and the Draft shall be at the same time rejected. This rule shall not, however, be enforced, if such person shall have deposited Security, & received the permisson of the Directors to draw upon the Bank.

XLVII. Should the treasurer allow any person to ouerdraw his account, he (the treasurer) shall be personally responsible for the excess.

XLVIII. The bank shall be considered as absolutely precluded from trade, and any director infringing this fundamental rule, shall be liable to dismissal, and to such other penalties as it may be found practicable to enforce, but this restriction shall not be considered as precluding the directors from receiving articles of merchandize in deposit as security for loans, as specified in clause XLV.

XLIX. The bank shall not be allowed to act as agents or brokers for the purchase or sale of Company's paper, or goods, or property of any kind; but this prohibition shall not be considered as applying to the sale of paper, or other property, which may be pledged to them as security for loans.

L. The principal officers of the bank, the Secretary and Treasurer, the head Accountant, and the native Khazanchy, shall also be restricted from trade; nor shall these officers be allowed to act as agents or brokers, or to engage in any separate business whatever, but they shall strictly confine themselves to their duty as officers of the bank.

LI. The Directors shall not be at liberty to grant any new Loans, or to discount Bills, when the Cash in hand may not amount to one third of the Amount of Notes, and other claims outstanding payable on demand.

LII. The business of the Bank shall be confined as much as possible to discounting Bills of Exchange, and other Bills, and to granting Loans for short periods (adequate Security being taken in every instance) for the accommodation of Merchants, and the general convenience of the Public.

LIII. The Directors shall be required to submit annually to the Proprietors, on the first Monday in June, a general Account of the Transactions of the Bank, for the preceding year, to be closed on the 30th of April, and they shall accompany it with such a report as may be necessary for their information. A copy of the Account and Report, attested by the Directors, is to be transmitted annually to Government, on or before the 15th of June.

LIV. A General Meeting of the Proprietors shall be held for taking into consideration the Account and Report alluded to in the preceding Clause, and any three Directors shall be at liberty at all times to summon a Meeting of Proprietors for any special purpose, giving not less than fifteen days notice in the Calcutta Gazette.

LV. Should the conduct of a Director, or any transaction at the Bank, or other circumstance appear to the Proprietors (or to any number of them to render a General Meeting of Proprietors necessary or expedient, they shall be at liberty (provided the number be not less than ten) to summon a General Meeting, by giving fifteen days notice in the Calcutta Gazette.

LVI. Should the conduct of any of the Government Directors appear to the Proprietors on any occasion of so objectionable a nature as to render it unsafe or improper, that such Director or Directors should be continued in so important a trust, they shall be at liberty to represent the circumstances of the case to the Governor General in Council, who will either order the removal of the Director or Directors, to take such other measures for the satisfaction of the Proprietors as may appear to him just and proper.

LVII. Should it hereafter be deemed advisable to encrease the Capital Stock of the Bank, the Proprietors shall be allowed to subscribe for the additional Stock, in proportion to the Interest which they respectively hold in the Bank at the time; but should they not avail themselves of this option, a Public Subscription will be opened for the purpose of raising the Funds which may be required.

LVIII. The foregoing Plan differing in several respects from the Plan under which the original Subscription was made, the present Proprietors shall be at liberty to withdraw from the Establishment, on their signifying their wish to do so on or before the 20th of November next, by a letter, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Bank; and Proprietors so withdrawing, shall receive payment of their Subscriptions, with Interest at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, to the 1st of December next, when such payment will be made at the Bank to the party or his constituted Attorney.

LIX. In order to provide for filling up the Shares which may remain unoccupied by Parties so withdrawing themselves, applications in writing will be received by the Secretary to the Bank, for Such Shares on or before the 15th November next; and the Parties applying shall be admitted to subscribe eventually in the order in which their applications may be received.

LX. Subscriptions which may be receivable under the foregoing clause, shall be paid into the bank, on the 30th of November next, in one gross sum, or the sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees for each share.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

OBSERVATIONS upon the LATE SUICIDES;

UPON THE CONDUCT OF THE GENERALITY OF CORONER'S INQUESTS;

With some Interesting Particulars of Private History connected therewith.

The late unhappy suicides have given a considerable shock to the public sensibility. Mr. Paull, Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, and Mr. Lambert, were all well known to the world: and we deem it a duty to make some observations upon the guilt of suicide, and to combat a few popular arguments in its favour.

The false humanity of a Coroner's Inquest has frequently induced them, and we think without any sufficient shew of reason, to determine that act to be Insanity, which the law very justly terms Felony. They consider the man who makes away with himself, as a Lunatic, necessarily, from the perpetration of the act;—that sufficient proof of his insanity exists in his having committed it.—But this reasoning is most absurd, and is acted upon to the danger of their consciences.—The framers of our laws knew that suicide was as ofte[n] committed by men in their senses, as by me[n] who were insane; and in order to deter the[m] from an act so dangerous to the communi[ty] they denounced the crime by imputing to it [the] highest guilt of law, the guilt of Felony.

But of what use is this legislative precaution, if Juries from a false and criminal humanity almost uniformly determine otherwise; and, instead of being the instrument of punishing the crime by the visitation of a just verdict [illegible] on the criminal, become a species of acc[essa]ries with him, in saving his reputatio[n] [illegible] shielding his property.

A *felo de se*, by common law, is denied Christian burial, and his goods are forfeited to the Crown—And a *felo de se* is every one who commits the act of suicide, unless in a moment of evident and well attested insanity—But the act itself does not prove the insanity—As well might you attempt to save a murderer, by alledging that he must necessarily be insane when he committed the act (because, no man in *his senses* would commit murder) as shelter a suicide from this posthumous punishment of law by conclusions of a similar kind—The Juries who make it a practice to pronounce a verdict of insanity almost upon every act of suicide, are, to say the least, forsworn—This is their smallest crime; because their perjury is between themselves and their consciences; they are guilty of a scandalous evasion of the law; they are aiders and abettors in an act which they are impanelled with no other purpose than to punish—They are, as we have before expressed it, a kind of *accessaries after the fact*, to "comfort, aid, assist and abet" the criminal; if we may justly term those *ex post facto* accessaries who stand between the Suicide and the vengeance of the law; who by a dangerous lenity encourage the crime, and in open defiance of the statute, exculpate and acquit as a mere matter of course.

We apply these observations to no particular Juries; they are meant merely as general: if they are felt as applicable to the late inquests, it must be themselves who apply them: it is not our intention—"If the cap fits"—We shall say no more.

It has been remarked that a Suicide in high life is almost always acquitted as insane; whilst the poor wretch in low circumstances is as uniformly a *felo de se*—May there not be some practising here?—The forfeiture of goods and chattels is a very serious thing to the survivors—The Executors may well prefer themselves to the Exchequer: the King is no very agreeable residuary Legatee—The truth is, as it is in Suicide, so is it in Duelling—The Coroner, and his "merry men all," consider themselves perhaps as Men of Honor; they are sitting upon an affair of Honor; and they must act honorably—They must acquit in both cases; and whether the blood be spilt with a razor or a bullet, they must never step out of the track of justifiable homicide, or insanity.

Thus duelling and suicide are becoming every day more frequent—You call for legislative prohibition—You already have it; your Statute Book groans with it—Duelling and Homicide are not a whit distinguished; and you have three several Statutes for the prevention and punishment of Suicide—The real misfortune is, that by an absurd, and, we fear, too often by a corrupt lenity, those who are meant to prevent and punish the crime, and who must in all cases originate the prosecution, are confederates in sheltering the criminal, and encourage the act for the punishment of which they are appointed.

With respect to the moral guilt of suicide there has been much dispute.—The true question in the argument is no other than this—May every man who pleases to destroy his life, innocently do so?—Shall we say, that we are then only at liberty to commit suicide, when we find our continuance in life become useless to mankind?—Any one who pleases may make himself useless.

We shall omit, however, the common arguments both for and against suicide.

The following argument, however, being somewhat more artificial and imposing than the rest, as well as distinct from the general consideration of the subject, cannot so properly be passed over. If we deny to the individual the right over his own life, it seems impossible, it is said, to reconcile with the law of nature that right which the state claims and exercises over the lives of its subj[ects] when it ordai[ns] [illegible]
For this [illegible]
the s[illegible]
an[illegible]
p[illegible]

...in any circumstances, prodigality of life can ... a virtue, if the preservation of it be a duty of our nature.

This whole reasoning sets out from one error, namely, that the State acquires its right over the life of the subject from the subject's own consent, as a part of what originally and Personally belonged to himself, and which he has made over to his Governors. The truth is, the State derives this right, neither from the consent of the subject, nor through the medium of that consent, but, as we may say, immediately from the donation of the Deity. Finding that such a power in the Sovereign of the community is expedient, if not necessary for the community itself, it is justly presumed to be the Will of God that the Sovereign should possess and exercise it. It is this *presumption* which constitutes the right; it is the same indeed which constitutes every other; and if there were the like reasons to authorize the presumption in the case of private persons, suicide would be as justifiable as war, or capital executions. But, until it can be shown, that the power over human life may be converted to the same advantage in the hands of individuals over their own, as in those of the State over the lives of its subjects, and that it may be entrusted with equal safety to both, there is no room for arguing from the existence of such a right in the latter, to the toleration of it in the former.

JAMES PAULL, Esq.

Mr. Paull was born at Perth, in Scotland, about the year 1770: he received but a common education—His father was a clothier of some wealth, but had the incumbrance of a large Family—By means of a fortunate connection, he procured for his Son James, a Writership in the Civil employment of the East India Company. In this service, Mr. Paull gradually rose to moderate wealth; and was employed up the country in superintending some commercial concerns of very great importance—By permission of the Company he began to trade for himself, and continued for some time to carry on a very lucrative branch of commerce—Upon the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley in India he was employed as a delegate from some Merchants to that Nobleman, and a Correspondence commenced between them—Mr. Paull has always confessed that upon the first arrival of the Marquis he was most handsomely treated, and even patronised by him.

Upon some misunderstanding, of which we know neither the secret nor the provocation, Mr. Paull left India, and his first appearance as a public character in England, was in the quality of a Member of Parliament moving an impeachment against the Marquis. It is well known that he was encouraged to this prosecution by the promised support of the Opposition Members of that day; who were desirous, probably, of making him an instrument to check the influence of the Wellesley connection, and to cast an unpopularity upon the British Minister's Government of India—Mr. Paull pressed the subject upon the House with considerable vigour and pertinacity, though with little talent; he accumulated Papers beyond bounds, and never relaxed in his search after matter of criminalty—He was, in truth, a public accuser, coming forward and moveing for materials of accusation.

As Mr. P—always voted with the Opposition, he became introduced to, and was intimate with the Carleton-House Party—He affirmed, indeed, in a publication, that he received great promises and pledges of support from a certain personage, all of which were either broken or shuffled off.—On the other hand, the friends of this illustrious person accuse Mr. Paull of gross self-delusion, and a most ungentlemanly breach of confidence.

Upon the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's Administration, and the subsequent success of Mr. Fox's party, Mr. Paull conceived that his impeachment was now sailing with wind and tide—He was disappointed; the Opposition were content to employ him in the time in which they wanted him as an instrument,—but they meant nothing more—He was too insignificant as a principal; and a better reason,—there was no place to give him.

The Coalition Ministers conceiving the India Impeachment a mill-stone about their necks, & unwilling to produce a schism in the party, which would have been the consequence if, contrary to the inclination of the Grenvilles, ... supported Mr. Paull's attack upon ... to silence him by ... Mr. Paull ... refus- ... their ... s, that upon renewing the business in the House of Commons, his former friends, with the sole exception of Mr. Windham (a man uniformly steady and friendly to him) most basely left him to his own unaided efforts: and his impeachment would soon have fallen to the ground in the ordinary course, but for the dissolution of Parliament.

The confederate parties at that period did all they could to shut Mr. Paull out of Parliament—They bid against him for his former Borough; and it was told him that they had come to a resolution to oppose him wheresoever he offered himself—This he soon found to be the case—Irritated and stung by this persecution, Mr. Paull resolved to desert his former party, which had in truth somewhat ill-used him, and embrace the popular side—Encouraged by the support of Sir Francis Burdett, he became a candidate for Westminster—The history of the first Election is well known—He petitioned Parliament against the return of Mr. Sheridan, contrary to the advice and opinion of his friends; but a dissolution prevented the merits of the Petition from being tried.

A second dissolution again brought him forward as candidate for Westminster—His unfortunate quarrel with Sir Francis Burdett is still fresh in the public memory; his controversy with Horne Took, who seems to have been the most implacable and unprovoked of all his enemies; and his sudden unpopularity, and desertion by his former Westminster friends, upon the presumption of his ingratitude to his Benefactor, and their Idol, Sir Francis Burdett—all these are circumstances still green in public recollection.

The Election contests being finished, Mr. Paull was hastening fast to obscurity—He had injured his fortune, which was nevergreat, by the expences of the Election and the petition to parliament; this stock was still more impoverished by the uncertainty of his remittances from India, and the unsuccessful result of some speculations in that quarter—Dilapidated as his resources were, the gaming table was not likely to repair them · he had, however almost constant recourse to it—His mind was extremely irritable, and his temper black and infuriate; his senses at length became a prey to his misfortunes, and his intellects survived to be the last melancholy wreck of all.

It is not necessary to flatter either the dead or the living—Mr. Paull was not an amiable man; he seems to have had much malignity, & to have been inflexible in his revenge—As a public character, in the short course which he run, he appeared in the most favourable light. It was no ordinary merit to be proved incorrupt, and above a bribe; and if some conclude, as he refused to surrender his impeachment of Lord Wellesley to the Coalition Ministers for a place, that his revenge was therefore more powerful than his avarice, they should recollect at the same time, that it was chiefly at the incitement and instigation of many of those gentlemen, that the impeachment itself was brought before Parliament

It is understood that Mr. Paull had lately become connected with a celebrated Club in Pall-Mall, at which deep play was pursued to an excess—He had little to stake; but that little he ventured—A heavy loss on the Thursday night, and an equally unfortunate attempt to regain it on the following Friday, is understood to have been the proximate cause of his suicide.

On the Tuesday previous to his death, Mr. Paull is understood to have lost to a Noble Marquis of great gambling celebrity, and no less notorious in the annals of gallantry, *one thousand pounds*—He gave for this debt a draft of 700l. on his Banker; and borrowed the remaining 300l. of General R—to await his draft on the Wednesday morning.

The Coroner's Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

The body of the late Mr. Paull was removed from his house in Charles-street, and interred in St. James's Church-yard. The funeral was very private, and the body was deposited on the western side of the Church-yard.

A Mr. L—y—z, a foreigner of some distinction, and who was supposed to have possessed considerable property, put a period to his existence, at his apartments at Newington, in April last. He was found dead in his bed at eight o'clock by a man servant, whose duty it was to call him at that hour, he having inflicted several wounds with a razor on his left arm, which was nearly cut off. The deceased was formerly a merchant at Lymington, and he has left three children. It is supposed, that embarrassed circumstances brought on a depression of spirits, which led tothe melancholy catastrophe.

English Extracts.

June 9.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived at a late hour last night. It will be seen by our extracts from it, that we were yesterday enabled to anticipate its principal contents. Our expedition, as we have already stated, still continues at Gottenburgh, waiting the return of Colonel Murray from England. The recapture of Gothland by the Swedes is confirmed; but the Russians, taking a further lesson of perfidy from their new ally the French, have most dishonourably violated some of the articles of the capitulation. In Finland, the Swedes have obtained some further advantages, but they are not of importance; and in Norway, the Danes have been repulsed with considerable loss in an attack which they made upon the Swedish Army on the 18th ult.—Owing to the distressed state of the Prussian finances, almost the whole of the Prussian Army has been disbanded. Only 5,000 of that once grand and immense Army now remain.—Increased measures of vigour have been adopted at Hamburgh to cut off all communication even by letter, with England; and some persons have been put to death for violating the late orders in this respect.

By a vessel which effected her escape from Chareute, on the 25th ult. by cutting her cables, we find that an order had been issued at all the ports of France for laying a strict embargo on all vessels, without respect to any flag whatever.—No other intelligence of importance has been received by this conveyance.

On the authority of a letter from Bermuda, dated May 2, it was yesterday roundly and very generally asseated, that the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, was dead. The letter states, that an American coasting vessel had been fallen in with by a British cruiser, to whom this fact was communicated at sea. It does not seem, however, that it is borne out by subsequent letters from Bermuda of the 5th itst. which have been received and are silent on the subject; nor does it appear that any confirmation of this report was communicated by the *St. Michael*, arrived at L'Orient, to any of the Officers of the British Squadron who visited her off that Port. The *St. Michael*, we understand, has entered L'Orient under the same circumstances as the *Osage* formerly did, bearing dispatches for France, the answer to which will influence the communication to be made to Britain.

The unanimous offer made to Government some time ago, by the Royal St. Andrew's Regiment of Fife Volunteers, to become Local Militia, has been accepted of by his Majesty.

June 6.

A *Gottenburgh* Mail has arrived, by which it appears, that so late as the 27th ult. our troops still remained on board the transports, waiting the return of Colonel Murray from this country with fresh instructions. No explanation is given of the cause of this delay; but it was yesterday reported, that the expedition would return without any attempt being made to land the troops. Whether this determination is the consequence of any Negociation between Russia and Sweden, or whether it is found that the succours sent out cannot be advantageously employed in the defence of the latter country, we know not. In the mean time, the letters received by the mail allude to advantages obtained by the Swedes in Finland; and the Russians who landed in Gothland, to the number of 4,000, are stated to have been made prisoners.

SPAIN.

Brave Spaniards,

The 2d of May will be a day of Morning as well for me as for yourselves.

Our common enemies having first provoked me in a manner to wear out my patience, have concluded by exciting a part of the people of Madrid and of the adjacent villages to such excesses, that in the end it has been necessary to employ the irresistible force confided to my command.

I was previously informed of the efforts of the ill-intentioned, but I still wished to persuade myself that nothing would disturb the public tranquillity. I was prepared for the worst, but still trusting that my precautions would be superfluous. This morning, the storm I had long apprehended, has burst. A number of circumstances and incendiary libels had prepared me for it, by informing me of the means that had been employed to mislead the populace. The signal for the blow was the departure of the Queen of Etruria, and the Infant Don Francisco, who were called to Bayonne by the King their father. One of my Aid-de-camps, who was at the time in the Palace, was on the point of perishing by the hands of the seditious, at the same time all the French who were found alone in the different quarters of Madrid were assassinated. I was at last compelled to give orders to punish such enormous offences.

With what horrible joy will the enemies of France and Spain contemplate a day in which generous Frenchmen were compelled to wound deluded Spaniards. The common enemies of both Countries will continue to use their efforts to obtain other triumphs, not less horrible, in other parts of this beautiful kingdom. Their futile hopes shall be frustrated through my frankness and your sound judgment. Brave Spaniards, I speak to you with sincerity, upon an event not less painful to your bosoms than to mine; and at the same time I will explain to you your situation. Charles the IVth and his Son are now met together, at Bayonne, with the Emperor Napoleon, to settle the fate of Spain. The Emperor does not think proper to wait the issue of such a momentous decision, to make known to you the feelings that animate him in behalf of a magnanimous nation, which he is desirous of preserving from a revolutionary crisis; and to call on her to establish such political institutions as are best adapted to her character.

He therefore assures you, and charges me to repeat to you, that he wishes to maintain and secure the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, which shall not be dismembered of the slightest part of its territory; it shall not even lose a village, nor suffer any of the contributions, the levy of which are authorized by the laws of war in conquered countries, but which the ill-intentioned only will suppose applicable to an Ally.

Will you not unite, brave Spaniards, with me, to prevent the evil-minded from disturbing such a happy prospect? I will not suppose you capable of such blindness, as to suffer yourselves to be led astray by base agitators, who wish to conduct you to ruin.

When the public repose is the object of our care, is not the interest of the army which I command also that of those who have dignities and property to preserve? Do not the disturbances of the multitude, which insult the majesty of the laws, threaten both?

Noblemen, Proprietors, Merchants, Manufacturers, use your greatest influence to prevent every species of sedition: this exercise of magistracy is the right and duty of your station.

Ministers of Religion, your duty calls upon you to stem the delusion of the people, because you know the secrets of their consciences, which your voices direct with so much authority.

Depositaries of the Civil and Military Power—the most direct responsibility lies on you, if you neglect using your power with vigour to crush sedition in its cradle, or to check it in its first movements.

If French blood should be spilt agin, you in particular shall be accountable to the Emperor Napoleon, whose wrath or clemency no one ever provoked in vain. Your weakness would be the more inexcusable, after I have recalled to your memory with the greatest diligence and earnestness, the most important duty which you have to fulfil.

But I promise myself a better futurity, trusting that the Ministers of Religion, the Magistrates, Spaniards of the highest rank, in one word, that all Classes will endeavour to avoid the disturbances that might be prejudicial to the improvement of Spain. To all General Officers and military men employed in the different Provinces of the Monarchy, the conduct of which has been observed by the troops of the Royal Household, and of the garrison of Madrid, and the Spanish military quartered in the Court, is a model worthy of imitation on this lamentable occasion. Should my hopes be frustrated, my vengeance will be indeed tremendous; but, if realized, I shall be happy in announcing to the Emperor, that his judgment respecting the natives of Spain (to whom he extends his esteem and affection) has not been erroneous.

Head-quarters, Madrid, 2d May, 1808.

(Signed) JOACHIM.

By his Imperial and Royal Highness the General of the Staff, AGUSTIN BELLIARA.

MADRAS:—Printed by W. SMITH.